SPECIMEN CHAPTER FROM THE HAND OF THE FORMER MAYOR. Carried Provisions Intended for British Soldiers in Ireland to Irish Mutineers When He First Hoisted an American Flag and

How He Pirst Got His Name in Print. Former Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Islated City is writing a book. He has long issued on it for about three weeks and been at work on it for about three weeks and has made considerable progress. He holds frequent consultations with former officesolders in his administration and also consults his two big scrapbooks. As yet be does not know how many chapters the book will contain. Many of his friends have been trying to decide upon a title for the volume, but the former Mayor says that he is writing the book

and he alone will name it.

He said restering that the book was being prepared for his own entertainment, and that he should have a certain number of coples printed, which he will present to friends. The book will not be obtainable otherwise.

"About a year ago," said Mr. Gleason yesterday, "my postical exponents brought up the question of the date of my birth and the legalprof my naturalization papers. I possess flys sets of citizenship papers. I propose to set at rest any doubts about my career in Ireland. and my book will contain what I term a candum of My Lafe, which will deal with what I did on the other side of the Atlantie crossing to America. That will be practically the first chapter of my book."

Mr. Gleason keeps the manuscript for his book in a safe of which he alone knows the combination. As fast as he prepares a page it is given to his type writer and several copies are made. These are used by the author for the purpose of revision. Here is an unrevised copy of the first chapter of the book:

"MEMORANDUM OF MY LIFE.

"Born in the parish of Drum and Inch. where John Morrissey first saw the light of day, county Tipperary, Ireland. April twenty-fifth, 1844. I had a twin brother and six other brothers and only one sister, being the smallest of all the boys. The largest of all my thers was Gen. John H. Gleason, he being

six feet seven and some six feet one and onefourth nerbes.

"Ilred on a form uptil I was 12 years old
went to a country school, when I left to assist
my lather in his mills, where I learned the
millsufant business. It was while at this occupation I developed a taste for athletic sports,
and became one of the most nowerful young
men in my town, prepared to put on the gloves,
or throw weights and stones with all comers,
lefting penalty successful caused my the enmity of my combetitors, training me to defend
myself and accept challenges from all over the
county. ng the invidents of my onely life in Tre-

upong the incidents of my enriv life in Irewas being pressed by the regular solsof the British Army to carry their proms seventeen miles to a town where they
engaged in subditing a mutiny with the
theorem of the being a mutiny with the
theorem of the being a soldiers until I reached
protection of the county milita, delivering
protection of the county militan, delivering
protection of the county militan, delivering
that it is not the county militan, and the county
militan in the county militan in the county a and accomplished it. That afternoon a ri of £5 was offered for any information h would lead to the discovery of the per-

a narrow escape from once I had to pay the

Two weeks after he was sentenced for ninety dars for not prosecuting me.

The first time I ever saw my name in print was on this occasion, when the newspapers gave meeditorials for the clever way in which I cutwitted my prosecutor and his employer, the lang strate. After this affair there was another incident, when I was arrested at mass one Suncay morning for the shorting of Col. Knox, when it was unbished in all the newspapers in Iroland that I was the person who fired upon him on the highways coming from a town fair, I proved my Innocence and was discharged, whelled to my coming to this country, having made up my mind it was not safe for me to remain any longer if I desired my liberty.

I paid for one of my schoolmates nassage, together with my own, and we started for America where we arrived at the outbreak of the civil war.

ONE OF DEWEY'S GUNNERS.

John Anderson, Just Returned from Manila, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.-John B. Anderson, as fine a specimen of an American tar as

from San Franciscout the Broad Street Station resterday morning, after three years and eight months' service with the Asiatic squad-States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship. He is it feet in height and weighs 210 at his home he said:

Admiral Dewey is just my idea of what an forced in Orange county. Admiral should be. I was on the same ship with him for ten months, and I will tell you just now he ameared to his mon-that is, the " commonly known as the 'nackies." The Admiral was a very strict man, with; a keen, sharp eye that seemed to size up a persen or a situation in a moment. He seemed to know everything that was going on around him and would 'jump' a man as quick as a fash if he made a mistake. It did not matter whether it was an officer or a seaman he would overhaul any one regardless of person if things did not go just light. Whatever he did was done with dignity, though, and I never saw him angry but

scard and in a little while the three were engaged in rather a warm discuss on I did not
trow what it was about, but the Admiral soon
began to tals raidely and excitedly. Something was wrong. A least he stanne-flips foot on
the deck are standard enough for us all to hear;
Ifrou find he hast deen betting treacherously,
take him away and hang him? meaning the
scanish officer. We all thought that if was in
consection with supplying ammunition to
of critical and a supplying ammunition to
of critical and the standard enough to the standard.
However, we afterward learned that the man
was not laured.

Team that Admiral Dewey was strict. Well,
he was, even to the smallest detail. Whensee he possed mong the dock we stood un'
and saluted him, which he returned with
surpulous care subjudged the dock he expected to the standard red which he expected to the standard red which he expected to the standard red which he carpected to the standard red when he he did it
will be mean it, and whatever he wanted
dons, he wanted to done right. The man liked
dons, he wanted to done right. The man liked
dons, he wanted to done right. The man liked
dons, he wanted to done right. The man liked
dons, he wanted to take a built from any
doe, and every one khow it, or they soon found it
out, when they prompted anything of the
kind with him. Withing his pust what we all
left about Admiral Dewey, that he was equal to
any carried like the heliof that he is absodictive self-reliant and this is just what we all
left about Admiral between that he good markings
to his write can gleamed with brightness.

"O matter when or where you saw the Admiral he looked as if he had just steepped out
of a lanchox. His white clothes and shoes
we always species, and the good markings
to his write can gleamed with brightness.

"O matter when or where you saw the Admiral he looked as if he had just steepped out
of a lanchox. His white clothes and shoes
we always species of the Olympia directing
the movement bright of the same old markings
the move

The rach value. His standfather was a first comment of the rach value of the value of

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

Stricken as he was in the active exercise of the duties of his profession, the death of Augustus H. Garland in the Supreme Court of the United States on Thursday was like that of a valiant soldier with his harness on his back. The Southwest, in recent times, has produced no lawyer of equal prominence, unless it be the late Albert Pike, also of Arkansas. Neither, however, was a native of the State with which his name is indissolubly associated. Pike was born in Boston in 1809 and did not go to Arkansas till 1832, in which year Garland was born in Tennessee, being taken by his parents to Arkansas in the following year. Both were on the Confederate aide in the civil war; Pike as a military officer. Garland as a member of the Confedera's House of Representatives and Senate, They were alike in their opposition to traditional observances in the matter of costume. It is said that the Supreme Court of the United States once refused to hear Albert Pike when he appeared before that tribunal without a cravet, and it is well known that Mr. Garland's antipathy to the assumption of a dress coat kept him away from many social functions at Washington when he held the office of Attorney-General. Mr. Garland was unquestionably a constitutional lawyer of exceptional ability

In the case of Williams against Hays, de elded by the Court of Appeals on the 10th of January, the doctrine that a Captain of a vessel is chargeable with negligence for her loss in ecasequence of mental derangement due to exhaustion induced by his efforts to save her is emphatically rejected. The court, speaking through Judge Haight, says: "We cannot give our assent to such a view of the law. To our minds it is carrying the law of negligence to a point which is unreasonable and prior to this case unheard of, and is establishing a doctrine abhorrent to all principles of equity and justice. In this case, the storm commenced on Friday, continued through Saturday and Sunday, and it was not until 5 o'clock Monday morning that the defendant was relieved from the care of his vessel. For three days and nights he had been upon duty almost continnously, and for the last forty-eight hours had not been below deck. The man is not yet born in whom there is not a limit to his physical and mental endurance, and when the limit has been passed, he must yield to laws over which man has no control. What careful and prudent man could do more than to care for his vessel until overcome by physical and mental exhaustion? To do more was impossible. The judgment holding the Captain liable for the loss of his vessel has therefore been reversed and a new trial has been granted by a rote of all the members of the Court of Appeals except Judge Edward T. Bartlett, dissenting, who held that under a previous decision of the Court of Appeals in the same case. the Captain could not be exonerated from lia bility whatever the cause of his mental de-

It has recently been decided in the Appellate Court of Indiana, although not unanimously, that a person is chargeable with contributory negligence who is injured while trying to pass a known obstruction in the street in the dark without observing any other precaution than feeling with his feet and searching with his eyes as he proceeds. This seems to us a very doubtful proposition of law. If the surrounding circumstances were such that a prudent man who was aware of them would go on, we do not see why he should be deemed negligent. Is every one who knows of an obstruction in the highway bound to carry a lantern with him if he endanvors to pass along the road in the night time or else be charged with contributory negligence in case he happens to be hurt? We should say not, The Indiana decisions, however, go very far in attributing contributory negligence to any one who exposes himself to any risk of injury

The Constitution of the State of New York, as amended in 1894, contains the following provision relating to the drainage of agricultural lands: "General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dikes upon the lands of others under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be passed for such purposes." In pursuance of this authority say, eral statutes have been enacted by the Legislature, under which extensive drainage operations have been conducted in Orange county. These statutes assume to charge a portion of the expense of constructing the drains upon the owner of the land over which they are built against his will, and the legislation which has this effect has been pronounced unconstitutional by a decision of the Appelever pulled a lanyard, stepped off the train late Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, handed down on Tuesday last. The opinion is written by Mr. Justice Hatch of Buffalo, who holds that while the provision of our ros. He was captain of gun No. 5, United State Constitution in regard to the drainage of agricultural lands does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, neither does tounds. To a reporter who saw him to-day it authorize the Legislature to enact such laws on the subject as those sought to be en-

> The Harvard University catalogue for 1898-90 shows that there are 551 students in the law school this year. Of these 58 are special students, not in any one of the three regular classes, and 489 are graduates of colleges, representing 76 institutions; 206 are graduates of Harvard. The other colleges represented by two figures are: Yale, 50; Princeton, 20; Amherst, 19; Brown, 15; Bowdoin, 12; Dartmouth, 11, and Boston, 10. There appears to be only one Columbia graduate in the Harvard law school. The school was established in 1817 and is said to be the earliest school in the country connected with a university and authorized to conferdegrees in law. Admission to the regular classes is open only to college graduates and students who show themselves to be qualified to enter the senior class at Harvard College. The conditions for the admission of special students to the law school are also quite strict. Since 1877 three full years of residence have been required for graduation.

Under the law of this State, as embodied in the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure. a person remains a competent witness not-withstanding the fact that he has been convicted of a crime, but his conviction may be proved for the purpose of affecting the weight of his testimony. In a prosecution of a New York policeman for assault and battery, the District Attorney was allowed to prove that the defendant had been tried before the Police Commissioners several times and fined for violations of the police regulations. The trial Judge then told the jury that they might take into account the defendant's record in this respect in passing upon his credibility. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department has recently declared that the admission of the evidence and the reference to it in the charge were both erroneous. Mr. Justice O'Brien, speaking for that tribunal, asserts that the conclusions of the Police Commissioners can in no sense properly be regarded as legal convictions. The convictions to which the codes refer are determinations which formerly had the effect of wholly disqualifying the convicted persons from testifying; and a decision by the Police Commissioners resulting in the imposition of a fine does not fairly fall within the category.

TOn the trial in London before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes of the collision case between the British ship Cromartyshire and the French steamer La Bourgogne, one of the principal questions was the sufficiency of the fog horn on the Cromartyshire. This instrument apon the Cromartyshie. In instantian appears to have been brought into the Admiralty Court and tested there, for in his opinion Mr. Justice Barnes says: "We have seen it and heard it, and the evidence from La Bourgogne herself and from the Grecian, the vessel which afterward towed the Cromartyshire into Halifax, satisfies me that it was a proper fog horn." The court finds that the sailing vessel was going only just fast enough to keep her under commend, while the speed of the steamer was manifestly too great under the conditions of fog which prevailed.

FRED GIBBS GAVE UP \$25

THE DAY THE SUN EXPOSED THE DOWNTOWN PRESS CLUB GANG, Rend His Sun Half an Honr Ton Late That

Morning and Considers Himself a " Come On"-Another Solleiter Was at Work in the Wall Street District Yesterday. The "Downtown Press Club" gang is still at work in spite of the very complete exposure o their work printed by THE SUN on Thursday. THE SUN has received a letter from a pretty well known Wall street man, who was proached yesterday, and who, before giving up any money, made inquiries. The latest philar thropist who is known to have been taken in is the Hon. Frederick Seymour Gibbs, Republi can National Committeeman. Mr. Gibbs reads THE SEN, but on Thursday he didn't read the exposure of the gang until about half an hour after they had called on him and got \$25 of his money. After that he felt a good deal like a "come-on in a green-goods game." Mr. Gibbs has been in politics for some time, and he's the gold-brick game. This is the first time that he has ever appeared as a buyer. The following correspondence will explain itself:

"NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 28, 1809. -, Pulitzer Building -: Three days ago two young men called on me at my office and asked me for a subscription to aid the Downtown Press Club. I did not know either of them and told them so. I told them, however, that if they would 

and sent a note in the third selection of the saying:

"DEAR : I want to see you just a minute. This is not a tough. PECK."

The final nesurance brought out the newspaper man. Peck said to him: "See here now, I don't want to borrow a cent, but you can help me out, old man, if you will. You know Fred Gibbs. I want a letter of introduction to him."

"You won't get it from me," said the newspaper man.

me out, old man, if you will. You know fred tibbs. I want a letter of introduction to him."

"You won't get it from me," said the newspaper man:

"Yes, now just listen a minute. I don't want to use it to borrow any money of him. You know he is in the nump business. Well, his firm is going to do a lot of advertising and it wants a man to write the stuff. Now, you know I can do that sort of thing and I asked him for the job. He's all right, but he don't know me and he told me to get a letter from you. Come, now; I'm in hard luck and I need the money and I can do the work. Won't you help me out?"

"Oh, well, if I can help you that way," said the newspaper man, "I'll give you a letter," and he wrote a note to the effect that, some years ago, Mr. E. J. Peck had been employed by the World and had done fairly good work. It was that letter that led to the undoing of the National Committeeman.

Here is Peck's description: About 32 years of ago; tall, nearly 6 feet; well built about the shoulders, but otherwise thin; sharp black eyes, smooth-shaven face, glib talker. So far as can be remembered in newspaper offlees Peck got his last nublic notice in the papera in February, 1847. That was the month of the Bradley-Martin ball, Peck, with a man named John Boyd Walker, hired an offlee in the Tribune building and then made contracts with the Press and the Journal for two pages of advertising, each to be printed the morning after the ball. They obtained some of the stationery of the Journal offlee and some of the stationery of the Journal offlee and some of the stationery of the Journal offlee and some of the stationery of the Journal and the Drivas letter heads. They employed canvassers then to go around to society people and offer to print their pictures in each paper and describe them as notabilities at the ball for \$200 nplece. The canvassers were to get \$50 for each contract. Strangely enough, a number of persons bit at the balt. But the Journal and the Press heard what was going on and put a quietus on the pair. Peck is

CHARLES CRAMP ON THE KEELY FRAUD

He Discovered Some Years Ago That Keely Was Using Tubes That Looked Like Wires. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.-Charles H. Cramp. the head of the great shipbuilding company, says that, from knowledge which he obtained of the Keely motor and its performances. the motive power was nothing more nor less than compressed air, conducted through tubes which were so slender that they looked like wire. Some years ago Mr. Cramp was a member of a committee that represented a nummotor. The committee took an entirely new tack with Keely at its visit and did not embarrass him with questions.

"His condition during our visit was remarkable," says Mr. Cramp. "He was evidently expecting the usual cornering process, and when it did not come he grew nervous. Great beads of perspiration stood out on his head, face, and hands, and he was visibly exnead, tace, and hands, and he was visibly excited. I watched the machine narrowly and
was impressed with the number of alleged
where of varying thickness that led to the machine. I nicked un a piece of alleged whre and
was struck by its lightness. Then I made up
my mind that he was merely using some wellknown force like compressed air through
tubes.

"Turning easually to Keely. I asked, with no trace of especial interest. Where do you get those hollow rods from? I don't know where to get them. He answered promptly. I get them from a factory in Connecticut. He mentioned the place, but I forget where it was. All the members of the committee saw the force of the question and answer, and Keely saw the break he had made, but we gave him no further shocks.

saw the break he had made, but we gave him no further shocks.

"The recent exposures have demonstrated that compressed air was probably the agent employed, and he certainly had machinery powerful enough to compress air to any degree that he could possibly have needed for anything he did. The trick of lifting a heavy weight at the end of a lever was never done to my satisfaction. A register recorded the weight, and registers can be set to do anything. He had a pump built at the old Morris works that was, I have been told, of the most powerful description, and with it and his big iron sphere he could have collected all the energy any of his experiments demanded. He had only to supply tubes enough to get his force through, and I am satisfied they were there in profusion."

Frank Damrosch's Symphony Concert. Apparently Frank Damrosch has discovered that there is enough light and melodious good music to furnish a progamme which can b appreciated by children. At yesterday's symphony concert for young people in Carnegie Hall, at which, by the way, no symphony was heard, a large audience listened to the "Oberon" overture, the allegrette alla polacca from Beethoven's serenade, the andante and finale from Mendelssohn's violin concerto played by Miss Maude MacCarthy, and lastly, to the sparkling "Vienna Woods" waltz of Strauss. Before each orchestral number the conductor made remarks in explanation of the work to be performed. The overture was first played in sections and then in its entirety. Little Miss MacCarthy exhibited her talent to much before advantage vestering than a her nanch better advantage resterday han at hei first appearance. She seemed completely a case, and played the concerto intelligently and with artistic fluish. She only lacks physica strength to make her the equal of the women violinists ordinarily heard in New York concer-At the fifth concert, on Feb. 25, George Riddle will read selections from a "Midsummer Night's Droam," accompanied by the orchestra and a woman's chorus in Mendelssohn's music.

Quarrelled with His Wife and Shot Her. NEW BEUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 28 .- Joseph Sauter, a carpenter residing at Sayreville, six miles from here, shot his wife this morning and is now in jail awaiting the result of her injuries. Sauter says that quarrels have oc-curred almost daily between him and his wife for the last seven years, and it was one of these that led to the shooting. He shot his wife three times in the back. Sauter has a son and two stepsens. He has been married twice.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28 .- An average advance of 20 cents a ton in the price of iron ore was declared by local operators to-day. The rise in price was made by the ore firms as in-dividuals and not as members of the Ore Asso-cation. A electing of the large from manufac-turiers will probably be called within a few weeks to take up the question of raising the

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

More Marcella Sembrich has returned from a con cert tour in the West to take her place once more in the company at the Metropolitan. She will be heard to-morrow night in "Lucis di Lammermoor" with Mile. Bauermeister and MM. Campanari, Pringle and Vanni. Signor Bevignani will conduct. This is one of Mme. Sembrich's most famous rôles. M. Salera appears for the first time here as Edgards. On Wednesday "Tristan and Isolds" will be sung by MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Van Rooy. Pringle, Meffort and Meux and Mines. Lehmann and Brems. Herr Schalk will conduct. On Friday "Götterdämmerung" will be sung by MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Muhlmann and Mmes. Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Saville, Pevny, Kellogg and Mcisslinger. Herr Schalk will conduct. The opera will begin at 7:30. At the Saturday matines "Die Walkure" will be sung by MM. Van Dyck, Bispham and Van Booy and Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Brems, Rouder, Bauermeister, Meisslinger, Mantelli and Diella. The performance, which is to be conducted by Herr Schalk, will begin at 1:30. On Saturday night "Carmen" will be sung by MM. Salèra, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Albers and Pirola.

Ernest Van Dyck will sing to-night for the first time at a Sunday evening concert. Mmes. Saville,
Von Stosch and Schumaun-Heink and M. Plancon will also appear. The full programme is as follows:
Overture, "Magic Flute" Mozari Concerto for Violin Mendelssohn Miss Levnora Von Stosch. Air Des Salsons, "Le Labourent" Haydn
Air Des Salsons, "Le Laboureur"
M. Plançon, Air from "Le Prophet"
Air de "Joseph en Egypt"
Valse de "Mireille"Gouned
Mine Schumann-Heink. Air de "Joseph en Egrpt". Mehul Valae de "Mireille" Gounod  "Espagna" Chabrier  "Ich grolle nicht" Schumann "Die Post" M. Van Dyck.
"Berceuse de Jocelyn"
Overture, "Euryanthe"
"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday night by Mmes. Nordica,

panari, Pringle and Vanni.

The Philharmonic Society will give its fifth public

rehearsal and concert at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Emil Sauer will be the soloist. The full programme will be as follows: Concerto for plano, No. 1, E minor. Emil Bauer. Overture, "Tannhäuser".....

Victor Maurel's first song recital will take place to-morrow afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. M. Mau-rel will precede his concert with a brief lecture. Reinhold Herman will accompany him. M. Maurel will sing numbers by the following composers: Corelli, Geminiani, Lotti, Giordani, Stradella, Caldara, Gluck, Donisetti, Verdi, C. Erlanger.

Mannes Quartet will be given at the residence of Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, 81 Irving place, on next Sun day. Russian chamber music will be the feature of the programme with the following numbers:

 Andante Cantabile from Quartet, opus 11.
 Tschaikowsky.
 Sonata for pianoforte and violoncello in D major, opus 18.
 Anton Rubinstein. Mrs. David Mules and Leo. Schult.
 Quartet No. 2 in D major. Alexandre Borod 8. At the next concert, when French chamber muwill constitute the programme, Miss De Treville and Mr. Howard Brockway will be the assisting artists.

Emil Sauer will give his second recital in Carnegi Hall on Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

der the direction of Frank Taft, will be given in Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Richard Hoffman will be the planist.

and concert in the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday even ing at 8:30 o'clock. Josef Weiss will give his second recital in Men

The Harlem Philharmonic Society will give its sec

A recital by the choir of the Church of the Holy Communion will be given on Thursday, Feb. 2. The soloists will be Gerrit Smith, W. F. Spence and Hans Kronold. Many works by Charles Coombs, the organist of the church, will be rendered. These in clude three anthems and two solos.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.. 5 15 | Moon rises 8 21 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 8 58 | Gov.Isl'd. 9 30 | Hell Gate. 10 23

Arrived-Saturday, Jan. 28. Se Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hogeman, Genoa Jan. 12, Saples 14, Gibraltar 16. Se Saale, Blanke, Bremen Jan. 17, Southampton Sa Britannic, Haddock, Liverpool Jan. 18, Queens

n 19th.

8 Vircains, McLean, Hull.

Elise Marie, Relmers, Amsterdam,

8 Elise Marie, Relmers, Amsterdam,

8 Ennicyalla, Lamb, Stettin,

8 Seneca, Decker, Cienfuegos,

9 Virliancia, Reynolda, Vera Grus,

8 Honiton, Sery, Progreso,

8 Matteawan, Lawis, Boston,

Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville,

6 Coyandotte, Davis, Norfolk,

hip Marian Woodside, Russell, Hong Kong. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Cymric, from New York, at Liverpool. Sa Furnessia, from New York, at Glasgow. SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS.

Sa St. Louis, from Southampton for New York. Sa La Champagne, from Havre for New York. Sa Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Se El Mar, from New Orleans for New York, OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS. Sail To-Morrow Mails Close.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg.

Villaverde, Havana.

Sail Tuesday, Jan. M.

Sail Tuesday, Jan. 31.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow 10 00 A M Saale, Bremen 7 00 A M Finance, Colon 12 00 M Ithaka, Progreso	12 00 M 10 00 A M 2 00 P M 8 00 P M 8 00 P M 3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, Feb. 1.	
St. Paul, Southampton   7 00 A M	10 00 A M 12 00 M 12 00 M 8 00 P M 12 00 M 12 00 M 8 00 P M
INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.	
Due To-Day.	
Bogstad Bull	Jan A

0	Andes, Hayti	12 00 M 8 00 P 1
	INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.	
	Due To-Day.	
đ.	(Th.P.).000/07/09/7	
đ	Bogstad	JAD
57.4	Norge Southampton	Jan 1
0	Lord Warwick Gibraltar	Jan 1
*	Bolivia Gibraliar	Jan 1
0	America London	Jan 1
	Buffalo	Jan 1
8	Condor Gibraltar	Jan 1
0	Kuickerbocker New Orleans	Jan 2
a	Tuscarora London	Jan 1
	Brookiyn City	Jan 1
d	MasconomoLondon	Jan 1
١.	Critic	Jan 1
	La Gascogne	Jan 2
i	St. Outhbert Antwerp	man,Jan 1
	Brasilia Hamburg	Jan 1
0	Catania. St. Michaels Condor. Manila	
0	Therese HeymannBhields	Jan 1
	Lampasas	Jan 2
0	Madiana	Jan 2
r	Due Monday, Jan. 80.	
t	D'ac aronary, Jun. 50.	140.000.40
i	Aurania Liverpool Liverpool	Jan 2
i	H. H. Meier Bremen	
i	Norwagian	Jan 1
t	Powhatan Gibraltar	Jan 1
٠,	El Paso	Jan 2
	Rio Grande Brunswick	Jan 2
8	Due Tuesday, Jan. 81.	A COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY
•	Edam. Amsterdam London	Tan 1
	Spartan PrinceGibraltar	Jan 1
- 1	Mudson New Orleans	Jan 2
	Nueces	Jan 2
	Due Wednesday, Feb. 1.	
h		140000
	Majestio Liverpool	Jan 2
2	AllerGibraltar	Jan 2
	Westernland Antwerp	
r	Adria Autwerp. Bellucia Bt. Lucia	Jan 2
21	Finance	Jan 2
. 1	Handel St. Lucia.	Jan 2
i l	Due Thursday, Feb. 2.	
	Due Thursday, Feb. 2.	

Real Estate and Apartments. No other paper affords such advactages for ing the purchaser and tecanitas rind bus, too, they are to be depended on,—Aus.

HOW TO BECOME STRONG. St. Michaela Newcastle Bordeaux Havro New Orleans Red Jacket. Due Friday Fra d. 1 m 2 s ...Liverpool.

DAYS

\* Cohen & Co.'s

> Twice-a-Year Clearing Sale.

Remember, we never make a Suit or Overcoat for less than \$15, only during our two sales, Jan. 9 to March 9, July and August.

For 40 days more you can have made to your order for

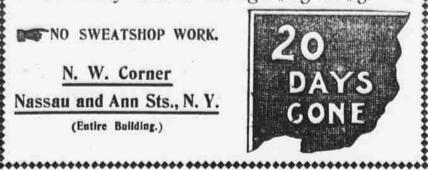
\$12.00

A Suit or an Overcoat for which ordinary tailors charge \$25 to \$30.

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SCHONZEIT-GRITLEFELD.-Mr. Meyer H. Schonzeit of New York to Miss Jennie Gritlefeld of Brooklyn. At home, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1899, at 592 Fulton st., Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BARSTOW .- On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at his residence, 51 East 78th st., of pneumonia, Frederick S. Barstow, aged 47 years. Funeral services at the house on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Boston and Maine papers please copy. ARR.-On Jan. 28, at 800 Western Boulevard, Caroline Blanchard, widow of William Carrand sister of the late William Blanchard of London,

England, in her 71st year.

London papers please copy. Notice of funeral LARK.-On Friday, Jan. 27, after a brief illness

Catharine Clark (nee Knight), beloved wife of Philip H. Clark. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 420 East 120th st., on Monday, Jan. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, thence

between 1st and 2d ava., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. EDISON .- On the 27th inst., Eliza Cudlip, widow

of Charles B. Edison, aged 86 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 220 Bay st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at

FAIRBAIRN.-On Jan. 27, at 94 Decatur et., Brooklyn, the Rev. Robert Brinckerhoff Fairbairn, D. D., L.L. D., late warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in the Sist year of

his age.
Funeral at Holy Trinity, corner Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y. Troy papers please copy. GREENE, -On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, Majo

Gen. George Sears Greene, in the 98th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 81, at 2 P. M., or on arrival of 12 M. train from New York. Inter-

ment at Apponang, Warwick, R. I. HITCHCOCK .- At his residence, 205 Kent st., Brooklyn, Joshus Hitchcock, husband of Maria L. Pettit, entered into rest on the 28th day of the first month, at the age of 82 years.

Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence. Interment on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. JEANTET .- On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, 1899, after a severe illness, Emile Jeantet, beloved

husband of Eugenie Jeantst (nee Audaille), in his Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, Lafayette av. and Rich-

mond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I. Requiem high mass at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton SCHENCK .- On Friday, Jan. 27, Mary Lewis, wife

of George H. Schenck. Funeral services at her late residence, 948 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Bunday evening at 5 o'clock. Trains leave Cortlands st. ferry

at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.-On Jan. 28, 1899, at his residence, 228 East 10th st., Manhattan, New York city, Dr. Judson C. Smith, aged 35 years. Services at his late residence this Sunday after-

TERRELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 27, 1899, Eather H., widow of Joel Terrell, in the Sist year of her age.
Interment at the convenience of the family, VOORHEES .- Suddenly, at Somerville, M. J., on Friday, Jan. 27, 1899, John Vredenburg Voor-

Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 80, at 2 o'clock,

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-245 West 28d st., New York, undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors; prempt service day or night. Telephone 14-18th st.

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SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE Sunday, Start 1, 18-3, at 11190 A. M. a Chenegie Music Bull, router of the and T. A. V. Lecture by D. H. Alber, where of a discount of the contributions of the disputers of Homes. All interested are invited.

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Per akin, \$40, \$75, \$125, \$200, \$250. It requires 2 or 3 skins for a muff, standard size; 3 for a fashionable neck piece; extra large muss and long boas require more; capes, victorines and mantles in proportion. All manufactured articles sold at price of skins.

Hudson Bay Sables. Muffs 835, 850, 875, \$100 up. Scarfs, capes, victorines at corresponding prices.

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134 and 126 West 43d St. Large assortment Alaska Sealskin and Persian Lamb Coats, Capes, Collars, Muffs.

The Rev. Dr. Christian to Come to New York. The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of Grace Episcopal Church, at Newark, announced yesterday that he had decided to accept a call to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in this city, and would begin his pustorate on March 1. Ho said that he would not preach any larewell sermon in Newark. He has been in charge at Grace Church for nineteen years.

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Lace Dep'ts All silk Chenille Dotted Brussels Net in black, white, cream and other destrable

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Laces 4 to 10 inches wide, at 15°, 19°, 25c°, 38° yd.

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50° -Burke's "Specifies," Croker's Trish Songs," PliATT, 161 6th av. Say the Dock Department is Underpaying Carpenters.

A protest has been filed with the Dock Commissioners by the New York City Carpenters Union against the payment of less than the prevailing rate of wages to carpenters emprovaining rate of wages to carpenters employed in the Dock Dopartment. The union declares that there are 500 carpenters in the employ of the department at \$2.50 a day for ten hours' work, although the union rate of wages is \$4.50 a day for eight hours work. President Cram of the Dock Board has prometter.